

## WHAT OTHERS SAY.

# BLOOD POISON

BODY COMPLETELY COVERED  
WITH A RASH AND RED  
BLOTCHES.

EVERYTHING ELSE FAILED BUT  
LIVURA CURED.



LIVURA MFG. CO.  
GENTLEMEN:—My little girl had blood poison; her system was all run down, her body was completely covered with a rash and red blotches, owing to the intense itching she could not sleep. Her digestive organs were in a very bad condition; she complained of pain in the limbs and we were very much alarmed about her. We tried everything we could think of but nothing had the desired effect until we found **PITCHER'S LIVURA**. She had not been taking LIVURA more than one week when her eyes looked natural again, her appetite improved, and before the second bottle had been used, the rash and blotches disappeared, the itching left, and she is now **PERFECTLY WELL** and has gained flesh. All due to!

**PITCHER'S LIVURA.**  
Very Sincerely, Mrs. JOHN CORRETT,  
445 Madison St., Hantville, Ala.

## LIVURA OINTMENT

"The Great Skin Cure."

Cures Eczema, Salt Rheum, Pimples, Ulcers, Itch, and all affections of the skin. Heals Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, etc. Sold by all Druggists, or by mail. Price 50 Cents.  
THE LIVURA MFG. CO., NASHVILLE, TENN.

## Garfield Tea

Cures Sick Headache

**BRIGGS' KIDNEY PILLS**  
WILL CURE  
Lumbago, Weak, Painful Back,  
RHEUMATISM,  
NERVOUSNESS, SLEEPLESSNESS,  
—AND—  
FEMALE WEAKNESS.  
Why go to water cures when Briggs' Kidney Pills will cure you? In every case it scores a cure.  
THIS NEW REMEDY  
Is the Latest Discovery of Medical Science. Delay not, but procure a box of this infallible remedy. It will do for you what it has done for thousands. Address,  
E. S. BRIGGS, Ashland, O., U.S.A.

**Every Woman**  
Sometimes needs a reliable monthly regulating medicine.  
**Dr. PEAL'S PENNYROYAL PILLS.**  
Are prompt, safe and certain in result. The genuine (Dr. Peal's) never disappoints. Sent anywhere. Sold at Chase, L. Weber's drug store, in the Dr. Waiting corner.

**Your Painter**  
has often wasted time and material in trying to obtain a shade of color, and has even resorted to the use of ready mixed paints, the ingredients of which he knew nothing, because of the difficulty in making a shade of color with white lead. This waste can be avoided by the use of National Lead Company's

## Pure White Lead Tinting Colors

These tints are a combination of perfectly pure colors, put up in small cans, and prepared so that one pound will tint 25 pounds of Strictly Pure White Lead to the shade shown on the can. By this means you will have the best paint in the world, because made of the best materials—

## Strictly Pure White Lead

and pure colors. Insist on having one of the brands of white lead that are standard, manufactured by the "Old Dutch" process, and known to be strictly pure:

"Armstrong & McKevy"  
"Beymer-Bauman" "Fahnestock"  
"Davis-Chambers"

These brands of Strictly Pure White Lead and National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors are for sale by the most reliable dealers in paints everywhere.

If you are going to paint, it will pay you to send to us for a book containing information that may save you many a dollar; it will only cost you a postal card.

**NATIONAL LEAD CO.,**  
1 Broadway, New York.  
Pittsburgh Branch,  
National Lead and Oil Co. of Pennsylvania,  
Pittsburgh, Pa.

## FAMOUS DOGS.

### The Huge and Intelligent St. Bernards and Their Noble Work.

Our readers have all heard of the St. Bernard dogs which are kept by the monks of the mountains to rescue travelers who may be lost in the snow. They are great, strong fellows, with warm coats, and they know just what they are expected to do. All St. Bernard dogs are descended from those kept by the good monks of St. Bernard hospice. The stories of their wonderful deeds would fill a large volume.



A FINE ST. BERNARD.

St. Bernard is the name of a pass in the Alps mountains. At the highest point, more than a mile and a half high, the monks built a hospice, or hotel, about a thousand years ago, and monks have lived there ever since for the purpose of giving shelter and food to travelers who pass that way.

Being at such a height, it is very cold, a lake near by being frozen over during nine months in the year. The snow falls some times to the depth of 40 feet and of course makes the path impassable. In the blinding snowstorms the traveler who falls to reach the hotel before night soon finds himself exhausted, and benumbed with the cold he lies down to die.

Now comes the work of the dogs. Being strong creatures, with thick, shaggy coats, and withal being used to the cold, they do not suffer like other breeds. The monks tie a warm blanket on each one's back and send him out to look for belated travelers. If he finds one, almost covered perhaps with snow, he will dig him out and try to revive him. If he succeeds, the man will take a drink from the bottle of stimulant tied to the dog's neck, and the dog will lead him to the monks' house. If the man does not quickly revive, the dog will run back and bring some of the monks to his aid. Our picture is that of a fine full grown St. Bernard.



"KISS AND BE FRIENDS."

plates and a cup and saucer and a small jug of milk. On the plates were half an orange, half a currant bun and half an apple.

"And now," said nurse to the children, "you can have your feast, and as you have both exactly the same on your plates there will be no quarreling."

Willy began to peel his orange, and then he put it down. Lily poured some milk into her bowl and drank a very little, and then pushed the cup away.

"Is it not good?" asked nurse.

Willy took a bite of his piece of orange, and Lily tried to do the same, but instead of eating it she began to cry, and when Willy heard her he began to cry too.

"Why, what is the matter?" said nurse. "Shall we never play together again?" sobbed Willy.

sobbed Lily, "as long as you quarrel you must be kept away from each other."

"I will not quarrel again," said Willy.

"I will not quarrel," said Lily.

"Kiss and be friends," said Willy, jumping up.

The Hippopotamus.

This is a big word, and it is the name of a big animal. It lives in Africa and is always found in the water or near it, and it is sometimes called the river horse. It has an enormous mouth, and each tooth weighs from five to eight pounds. The teeth are the best kind of ivory, and a single tooth is worth from \$20 to \$40.

Though so large and powerful, the hippopotamus is quite harmless, unless it becomes enraged. As it eats nothing, however, but grass, roots and other vegetables, it does an immense amount of mischief to the gardens of the natives. It is hunted for its flesh, which is valued as food, as well as for its teeth, and its skin, which makes a very strong leather.

A Story For Little People.  
It was a nice large nursery, and at a little table on one side sat Willy, and at a little table on the other side sat Lily, while not far from them sat nurse in her rocking chair knitting socks for her two children. On each table there were four

## A REDUCTION OF PRICES.

### The Advantage That Accrues to Manufacturer and User in Low Prices.

It is time that in certain cases a sweeping reduction should be made. It is proper—it is needful to stimulate research and invention, that the man who makes a desirable machine should profit largely by it. True, our patent office confers no protection beyond the mere issuance of a paper, and any thief who wants to steal an idea can take it if he has money enough to employ the inventor in a suit, for the patent office, whose decision should be final, will do nothing to sustain him against his adversary, but even allowing this a patent usually insures success to an inventor who has made anything that the public really wants.

There are two considerations, however, in the singleness of right that is implied in a patent. One is that the inventor shall profit by his work, and the other is that the public shall likewise profit by it. The one gains money; the other pays it to him in exchange for his new convenience. If he does not intend to use his right of sole manufacture, he might as well have kept it still and disposed of the idea to the public at once. The process of securing a patent must cost him. Formerly it seems to have been customary among inventors to satisfy themselves with a moderate return for property for their work, but lately they are disposed to regard the public as the enemy, and to make the public pay for their enrichment. In most commercial or speculative essays it is thought to be well if a gain of 7 or 8 per cent a year is realized, which would imply an increase of that degree in the selling price over the cost price of the articles or securities that are dealt in, but some of the manufacturers, as of typewriters and bicycles, appear to think that a profit anything short of 200 per cent is little enough on each machine.

A typewriter that costs \$100 in the market is made for about \$15. Add to this a liberal estimate for office rent, the employ of agents, advertising and so on, and it is still difficult to see the justice of charging such a sum. Moreover, the machine is made expensive to repair, and the user gets it. Every rod, bolt, screw, wheel or what not that has to be replaced in the natural wear of the instrument is sold for twice the amount of money that would be charged for a similar bit of mechanism devoted to any other purpose. Even a bit of ribbon charged with ink costs \$1. It is plain that those who make typewriters want to be rich and want to be rich quick. This is not the case alone with the makers of typewriters. It is whispered that prices that will sell for \$100 are made for less than \$25 to put together, and to look at them one would be inclined to admit that as quite possible. There are other mechanisms, used in certain trades and less known to the general public, where the profits are held to approach the impossible.

The effect of the expiration of patents on things for which there is a popular demand has been to cause an immediate "slump" in prices, because the ideas on which money has been made are no longer free to the public. Planes—though they are still exorbitantly high—organs, sewing machines and watches have thus come within the power of purchase by people of moderate means, and we believe in no case has disaster come to other makers, and a fair quality of goods is produced on the surface of a mass of meteoric iron found at Canyon Diablo, A. T.

**Possibilities of the Cotton Plant.**  
After having for ages supplied clothing to a large proportion of the inhabitants of the globe, its pressed seeds have lately furnished a valuable oil useful for human food and in many of the arts, while the cake is prized for live stock feed, and the ultimate residuum or refuse makes a fair quality of soap. The stalks, too, besides being used for thatch and baskets, furnish a fiber that can be converted into gunny and other kinds of cloth nearly equal to those made of jute, and they are also made into common sorts of paper while the lint which clings to the seed after it has passed through the gin makes excellent felt. The latest discovery, announced by the British consul at Zanzibar, is that cotton seed is extracted as pure as the cotton itself, and though its details have not yet been disclosed the product is declared to be of a very superior quality, 15 times sweeter than cane sugar and 20 times more so than sugar made from beets.

**Oil of Eggs.**  
Extraordinary stories are told of the healing properties of a new oil which is easily made from the yolk of hens' eggs. The eggs are first boiled hard, and the yolks are then removed, crushed and placed over a fire, where they are carefully stirred until the substance is just on the point of catching fire, when the oil separates and may be poured off. One yolk will yield nearly two teaspoonfuls of oil. It is in general use among the colonists of South Russia as a means of curing cuts and bruises, etc., according to The Druggists' Circular.

**A New Way to Saw Hard Woods.**  
For a number of years a red-hot wire of platinum has been used for cutting many organic substances. Popular Science News tells that a wire heated by an electric current is now employed to saw the hardest kinds of wood. At first the wire would break, but this was remedied by using a steel core plated with platinum by a solution of platinum chloride in ether.

**Cocoon Butter.**  
Cocoon butter is now being made at Mannheim, Germany. The method of manufacture was discovered by Dr. Schluck, a chemist, at Ludwigshafen. It is said that the butter is very nourishing and will soon be placed in the London market.

## METEORITES.

### Their Peculiar Markings—Origin of the Familiar Shooting Stars.

The most generally accepted theory in regard to the masses of stone or metal which not infrequently fall from the sky and are commonly known as meteorites is that they are small planets revolving in regular orbits around the sun, like the earth and larger members of the solar system. When from the intersection of the orbits the me-



FIG. 1—METEORIC FIGURES.

teorite collides with the earth, the velocity with which it strikes is so great that the blow against the air itself and the friction of its passage raise its temperature to a white heat, just as a nail may be heated red-hot by striking it on an anvil with a hammer. This heating is usually quite superficial, as the few seconds consumed in its passage through the air are not long enough to raise a mass of any size to a red or white heat.

While the number of meteorites reaching the earth probably amounts to thousands, if not millions, every day, a very small proportion are visible and few are recorded on the ground. For the most part they are extremely minute, hardly larger than fine grains of sand, and are totally dissipated in the air before reaching the earth. These are the familiar "shooting stars," which are so common on clear, moonless evenings. Popular Science News, in which the foregoing is found, further says:

Meteorites can be divided into two classes, the stony or mineral and the metallic. The presence of native or metallic iron is very characteristic of meteorites, as native iron is very rarely found in the rocks constituting the earth's crust. Very curiously, this meteoric iron is always alloyed with nickel, and when the surface of such a metallic meteorite is polished and then etched with acid the crystalline structure of the alloy is developed in a most remarkable manner, forming a design known as the Widmanstätten figures (Fig. 1). The production of these figures was formerly supposed to be peculiar to meteoric iron, but recent discovery has shown that they are also produced in native iron found in Greenland which gave these figures and resembled meteoric iron in every respect, but were afterward found to be of terrestrial origin.



FIG. 2—METEORIC FIGURES.

The stony meteorites consist principally of silicates. A phosphide of iron known as schreibersite occurs in some, and when polished and etched with acid gives markings which are very characteristic, but entirely different from the Widmanstätten figures. In Fig. 2 these markings are represented as produced on the surface of a mass of meteoric iron found at Canyon Diablo, A. T.

**Shellwork in the East.**  
Nothing goes to waste in the extreme orient. Everything, no matter how humble, is utilized in some way or another. Thus, for example, says the Jewellers' Circular, nearly every form of shellfish is used for food. The shells are not thrown away as in the western world. Others are reserved for the button maker, others for the jeweler, some for the cabinet maker, others for the glue ball.

An ingenious way of using shells is as buttons, a link and hairpin heads. For this purpose a small shell is employed ranging from a quarter inch to an inch in diameter. It is cleaned and polished and half filled with molten solder. Before the metal cools a wire loop or hairpin is inserted in the middle of the molten mass. The loop becomes the shank of the button, which is strong, neat and very attractive. The cost of the button ranges from 20 to 90 cents a dozen. Sometimes the wire loops are of silver, when the figures are of course considerably higher.

More ingenious are the shell cups, saucers and spoons made from the larger types of tropical univalve shells. In making cups and saucers the collector has saved through in about the same manner as oysters when intended for dippers. They are cleaned and polished, and the convex surface ground slightly, so as to rest on a table without spilling or tilting. The spoons are made by sawing the round superior surface of the concave at such an angle as to partially intersect the spindle or major axis. This becomes the handle of the completed spoon. According to the size of the shell, the result is a dessert spoon, tablespoon or a ladle containing a quart.

**Origin of the Peach.**  
Nothing is now more universally accepted than the fact that the peach is an improved variety of the almond. The almond has a thin shell around the stone, which splits open and exposes the stone when mature. This outer skin has simply become fleshy in the peach, so that it gives it its specific character, explains Moench. It seems now clear from investigation in the history of ancient Babylon that in their gardens, now nearly 4,000 years ago, the peach was cultivated then as it is now. It must have been many years before this that the peach was improved from the almond, and this fact goes to show the great antiquity of the fruit.

**Things Chemists Do.**  
Chemists now turn scrap iron into ink, old bones into better matches, the shavings of the blacksmith's shop into prussian blue, fuel oil into oil of apples and pears, the drainings of cow houses into fashionable perfume, beggars' rags into new pilot coats, cesspool filth into ammonia and tar waste into ink and blue and—

## PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

### Interesting Statistics Regarding Those Belonging to the United States.

Previous to the Revolutionary war, according to Thorne, there were only five public libraries in all the colonies outside of the libraries of colleges. Of these two were in Philadelphia—the Library Company of Philadelphia, founded in 1731, and the American Philosophical society in 1743; one in Charleston, the Library society, established in 1748; one in Providence, the Athenaeum, established in 1753; and one in New York, the Society library, founded in 1754.

There are now, according to recently compiled statistics, 5,388 public libraries in the United States, each containing 300 volumes and upward. These include all the libraries of colleges and academies. Three hundred and eighty-six libraries on the list have 10,000 volumes each and upward, 238 being libraries that are free to the public under certain restrictions, and 118 charge a subscription fee for their privileges. Of the 10,000 volume libraries 130 are libraries of schools and colleges, and 296 are libraries belonging to states, cities or societies. There are 11 libraries in the United States having over 100,000 volumes each, among which are the library of Harvard college, 200,000 volumes and over; the Astor library, New York, 200,000 volumes; the library of congress, 400,000 volumes and 120 pamphlets; the library of the Boston Athenaeum, 133,000 volumes; the Boston Public library, 200,000 volumes; and the New York Mercantile library, 200,000 volumes.

**Interesting Facts About Gum Arabic.**

Most of our readers are acquainted with mullage as it comes from the stationer's in a neat bottle, accompanied with a brush for applying it to the paper or scrap that is to be pasted, but few perhaps really know much about gum arabic, the substance which dissolved in water makes the mullage. What, then, is gum arabic?

It is the juice from the bark of the acacia tree, which grows in the eastern countries, toward the Mediterranean. This juice hardens as fast as it runs and forms in lumps the size of a pigeon's egg. Morocco is the best producing country for this gum, and the native Moors make most of their money from it. About the 1st of January the Moors encamp along the borders of the desert, to gather the yearly harvest of gum. The Moorish boys go through the woods and gather the lumps from the outside of the trees, where it forms much like the gum from our wild cherry does. The gum is loaded on camels and carried to sea ports, where it is sold. When it is gathered, it is a very nourishing food. A lump the size of a hen's egg will last a Moorish boy a whole day, and a man will live on six ounces of it a day. There are several kinds. There is "Turkey plumed gum," "Gedda," "Amara," "Senegal," "Barbary," etc., owing to the country it grows in and the species of acacia that produces it. There is a kind that comes from Australia, another from East India, etc.

Gum arabic is used for many purposes besides that of making mullage. It is used in medicines, in the manufacture of candy, to give luster to craps, silk, etc., to stiffen the fibers in cloth when finishing and in calico printing. So useful, in fact, is this substance that it is imported into the United States in large quantities, as high as 1,500,000 pounds being imported in a single year.

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# CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

**THIRTY** years' observation of Castoria with the patronage of millions of persons, permit us to speak of it without guessing. It is unquestionably the best remedy for Infants and Children the world has ever known. It is harmless. Children like it. It gives them health. It will save their lives. In it Mothers have something which is absolutely safe and practically perfect as a child's medicine.

Castoria destroys Worms.  
Castoria allays Feverishness.  
Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Cuts.  
Castoria cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic.  
Castoria relieves Teething Troubles.  
Castoria cures Constipation and Flatulency.

Castoria neutralizes the effects of carbonic acid gas or poisonous air. Castoria does not contain morphine, opium, or other narcotic property. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep.

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow any one to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose."

See that you get O-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile signature of *Dr. J. C. Pitcher* is on every wrapper.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

No mineral water will produce the beneficial results that follow taking **ONE** or more of **"BEECHAM'S PILLS"** with a glass of water immediately upon arising in the morning.

Painless. Effectual. Covered with a tasteless, soluble coating. Worth a guinea a box.—Price only 25 cents. Of all druggists, or a box will be mailed on receipt of 25c. in stamps by B. F. Allen Co., 305 Canal St., New York.

**PITTSBURG'S FALL FESTIVITIES!**  
You MAY NOT be able to attend the WORLD'S FAIR at Chicago, but you will certainly enjoy a visit to the great **Pittsburg Exposition**, WHICH OPENS SEPTEMBER 6th, —closes— OCTOBER 21st. Its Attractions are Legion.

The magnificent bands of **ELLIS BROOKS** and the unrivaled **GILMORE** have been engaged, together with such incomparable artists as

**Materna, Scalchi, Blauvelt, Campanini and Black Patti.**

SPECIAL RATES ON ALL RAILROADS.

**DOCTOR LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER NEVER FAILS.**  
For All Blood Diseases.  
"My son had an abscess in his side, that discharged two quarts of matter. Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher cured him." J. F. BROOKS, Fairview, O.  
W. B. Lindsey, Niles, Ohio, had sorethrust for thirty years, and "Lindsey's Blood Searcher" cured him. Lindsey's Blood Searcher.  
Ask your druggist for "Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher." It will drive out bad blood, give you health and long life. Try it. Sold by all druggists.

**THE STAR SHIRT**  
TRADE MARK  
  
THE BEST MADE

**HATS, CAPS, OVERCOATS,**  
An Exceptionally Fine Line.  
PRICES GUARANTEED.  
**SPARKLER, The Hatter,**  
12, 14, 16 SOUTH MARKET STREET, CANTON.

**THE STAR NEGLIGÉ SHIRT**  
TRADE MARK  
  
THE BEST MADE  
OXFORD & ZEPHYR